

action of the United Nations. The world has a stake in the conflict in south-east Asia. I would like to see an organization that represents the Charter of the United Nations proceed to take jurisdiction over this threat to the peace of the world. If not other country is willing to lay it before the United Nations, I would have my Nation lay it before the United Nations and see to what extent the peaceful procedures of international law might establish peace in southeast Asia and bring this ugly and dangerous risk of a full-scale war in Asia to an end. That has been my position for many months past.

I congratulate the leaders of my Government for repudiating the statements of the military heads of the Government of South Vietnam, such as General Khanh and his air force commander, about proceeding to escalate and expand the war into North Vietnam. Our country should serve notice now, particularly in view of the press conference of President de Gaulle on yesterday, that our counter to that press conference is that we shall lay the matter before the United Nations to see if anything can be accomplished through peaceful procedure to bring about peace and stop the continual threat of a full-scale war in southeast Asia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

#### PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF RULE XXV RELATING TO JURISDICTION OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution (S. Res. 338) amending rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate relative to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### MISSISSIPPI CRIME RATE LOWEST IN NATION

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, in view of certain reckless charges from certain sources which have been made recently, I point out that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has just released its annual report on crime in the United States for the year 1963. The State of Mississippi, according to the FBI report, has the lowest crime rate of any State in the Nation.

The crime rate in the United States in 1963 was 1,198.3 serious crimes per

100,000 inhabitants. It is tragic that this was a 9-percent increase in the national average over the past 3 years.

The FBI report of serious crimes in the Nation includes murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny where \$50 or more is involved, and auto theft.

According to the FBI report, the nationwide crime rate is almost three times as large as the crime rate in Mississippi. Mississippi's crime rate has consistently been among the lowest in the Nation. The crime rate in Mississippi has been reduced in each of the past 3 years, while that of the Nation has been increased. The crime rate for the Nation, and for Mississippi, for the past 3 years, is as follows:

Nationwide: 1961, 1052.8 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants; 1962, 1102.3 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants (8 percent increase); 1963, 1198.3 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants (10 percent increase).

Mississippi: 1961, 460.9 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants; 1962, 446.4 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants (3.1 percent decrease); 1963, 393.2 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants (10.2 percent decrease).

The comparisons which I make are not a reflection on any other State. There is too much crime everywhere. I wish the national average was as low as the Mississippi average, and I wish all the crime rate everywhere could be seriously reduced. I do point out that the rate of serious crimes in Mississippi is the lowest in the Nation, with 393.2 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants.

Doubtless, many newspaper columnists, editorial writers, and radio and television announcers and commentators will be greatly surprised to learn the true facts about the low crime rate in Mississippi. Unfortunately, in recent months, there has been entirely too much false propaganda filling the newspapers and airwaves of the Nation concerning Mississippi. There has apparently been a determined and dedicated effort to issue a blanket indictment of Mississippi as an area of lawlessness.

But the cold, hard record is otherwise. Mississippi has the lowest crime rate in the Nation. It is high time for the correction of the false propaganda and misconceptions which have gone out over the country. The facts contained in the FBI report repudiate this misleading and erroneous picture of Mississippi painted by some of the Nation's newspaper editors and radio and television networks.

Actually, Mississippi has the lowest crime rate in the Nation, as verified by the FBI report.

Recently, it has been demonstrated that explosive trouble can occur in any area of the Nation. The reign of terror which has been going on in the city of New York in recent weeks and months is a good example. The trouble in Harlem over the past few days shows that there are problems everywhere.

But it is also clear that the solution of the problems, particularly those brought on by racial differences, can only be found through the efforts of local citizens, with local control and local adjust-

ments. These problems are not capable of solution by placing them in the hands of the Federal Government or under some rigid Federal formula. Insofar as law enforcement is concerned, it is clear that law enforcement must be left in the hands of local authorities.

#### UNITED STATES-CUBA RELATIONS

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I should like to add another brief chapter to my continuing plea for hardheaded representation of American interests in the shifting currents of the cold war.

Several weeks ago, on the eve of U.S. trade negotiations with Rumania, I urged in this Chamber that the United States should seek to exact, as its price for trade concessions, the release of political prisoners held by the Rumanian Government.

My reason for taking this position was simply my conviction that we must not abandon principle in our haste to take advantage of opportunities presented by changing circumstances within the Communist bloc. We must make clear that however warm the East-West thaw may get, we will never be satisfied until the essential tyranny of the Communist system is irrevocably modified to take account of human values—personal liberty and freedom of choice not only in political and economic matters, but in every realm of human activity.

In the case of Rumania, it seemed to me that our Government was afforded an excellent opportunity to exert diplomatic leverage along these lines. By making our economic friendship conditional upon humanitarian reform, we could not only make our intentions clear but we might, to some extent, be able to influence the course of events.

Although there was no mention of humanitarian reform in the official communiqué of those negotiations, I understand that my suggestions were taken into consideration. And, subsequently, the Rumanian Government has made public announcement of a new partial amnesty and of its intention to release virtually all political prisoners by mid-August of this year.

I invite attention today to a somewhat similar set of circumstances which seems to be developing in the case of Cuba. I refer specifically to an article entitled "Raul Castro Says Cuba Is Ready To Join United States at Bargaining Table," in the Washington Post of July 22, and to a very excellent article by Richard Eder entitled "Castro Proposes To Halt Aid to Latin Rebels," which appeared in the New York Times of July 6, and also to editorials entitled "Castro's Overture" in the New York Times of July 8 and "Castro's Bid Warrants Further Review," from the Providence Journal of July 7. I ask unanimous consent that these articles be reprinted in CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, the articles to which I have referred make it clear that Fidel Castro has had enough of the